

WAR AGAINST UNIONS

Master Metal Workers Plan to Kill Organized Labor.

HOW FIGHT IS FINANCED.

Special Fund Collected by Assessing Employers on Volume of Business. Aim to Establish Open Shop—Scheme for Breaking Strikes.

Owing to the publicity given to the matter during the past few months the public is pretty well acquainted with the fact that the Manufacturers' association under the leadership of President Van Cleave is waging a war chiefly of the guerrilla brand against organized labor, writes Joseph R. Buchanan in the New York Journal. It is not generally known, however, that similar efforts to destroy the labor unions are being made by employers in certain special lines of business.

One of these lines is the sheet metal industry. The National Association of Master Sheet Metal Workers has adopted a plan which is intended to defeat all attempts of the workmen in the trade to maintain or improve conditions.

At the Cleveland convention of the association, held in August last, an assessment of a dollar on each \$1,000 of production pay roll was levied upon the membership. The local organizations were directed to report the amounts secured from this assessment on or before Dec. 1, so that the national officers would know how much money they could depend upon Jan. 1, 1908. The entire amount raised by this method goes into the war fund, as the other expenses of the association are defrayed from a fund created by a two dollar per capita tax.

The official circular of the association declares that the object of the special fund is "to successfully establish the principles for which we stand—viz, open shop, trade protection, better material, etc.; to organize additional locals and protect all of its present members."

In the circulars sent to local associations by the national organization of Master Metal Workers there is no suggestion as to arbitrating differences between employers and employees. The whole scheme is one of war upon all that trades unions stand for and consequently a determination to annihilate the unions if possible.

As the strike is the most powerful weapon of organized labor, the plan is to kill the strike in the metal trades, and here is the way, according to instructions to their own members, that the Master Metal Workers will break strikes after Jan. 1, 1908:

"In nearly every city there are firms which give certain men steady employment throughout the year. It is proposed to select certain of such men and guarantee them steady work, conditional upon their going when and where they are sent. When labor trouble is about to occur in some city the national association will be so advised. An investigation will then be made as to the merits of the demands upon the masters. If they are justified in refusing the demands and a strike occurs the various local organizations nearest the city where the strike exists will be notified to send those men who are held in reserve, as outlined above.

"It would be possible within twenty-four hours after a strike takes place to be sending assistance to the firms in trouble. It is a well known fact that the very best time to break a strike is at its beginning and not after it has run for several weeks.

"It is not proposed to draw all the men in reserve from any given city at the first call, but to hold some back for further assistance if necessary."

The men sent to break a strike will still remain in the employ of the firm loaning them to the concern in trouble. The strike breakers will receive the wages to which they are accustomed regardless of the rates in the strike city. All extra expenses will be paid by the firm receiving assistance and by the national association.

It is a very pretty scheme and cheaper than the Farley method. It all depends, however, upon whether or not a sufficient number of competent workmen will allow themselves to be used as planned by the masters.

A proper direction of union effort would figure some in this connection.

Methods of the Union Spy.
The "strike blocker" is the euphemistic name by which the union spy is called by the National Manufacturers' association. This enterprising genius is a man who when an industrial crisis approaches in any line joins a union and by conferring with the employer and then the members of the union learns the exact cause of the trouble. It is said that these spies number into the thousands and that they are particularly numerous in industrial centers. The secrets of the union are laid before the employers, and when a union is not prepared to pay strike benefits it is useless for its members to go on strike, and this is where the hirings of the Manufacturers' association get in their fine work.

Secretary of British Federation.
The ballot of the members of the British General Federation of Trades for a secretary in the place of Isaac Mitchell, now an official in the labor department of the board of trade, has resulted in the election of Mr. Appleton of the Amalgamated Association of Locomotives, Nottingham, by 341,000 votes, a majority of 90,514 over all the other candidates.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Soap Bubble Parties.
Soap bubble parties are most interesting for all sizes and ages. Good clay pipes and castle soap and bowls enough to go round are the needful things; also a room which will not be hurt by a sprinkling of soapuds, and, one thing more, the smaller the child the bigger the apron to cover him.

A little glycerin in the lukewarm soapuds will make the bubbles brighter and more durable, and if a thick shawl is spread on the floor they will bounce upon it like transparent balls.

A bubble tournament is great fun. Arrange sides, with leaders, of course. Let one side step forward in a line, with pipes and bowls; then the leader starts and sees how many bubbles he can make with one dip of his pipe. Each of his followers does likewise, while some one not in the game keeps the score. Then the other side takes its turn, and the side which blows the greatest number is the prize winner.

There are many different ways of enjoying this pretty pastime, and science has discovered several methods of heightening the colors in the bubbles before bursting.

Progressive Peanut Party.
This is played exactly as all other progressive games—viz, partners are chosen, tables found and score cards provided. In the center of each table there is a bowl containing a hundred peanuts (in the shells) and a long new hatpin for each player.

Before being seated each guest has the right hand securely tied down to the side by a ribbon or fancy cord. There is a bell at the head table. When the hundred nuts have been speared from the bowl, the bell is rung, cards are punched according to the score and the game proceeds.

To choose partners have cards for the boys bearing this jingle:

From attacking your neighbor refrain,
Take care, kind sir, take care.
In counting your loss or your gain,
Play fair, kind sir, play fair.

Write the same for the girls, only instead of "kind sir" put "pretty maid."

Animal Intelligence.

Recently a mare and colt belonging to a Wisconsin farmer were turned out in a pasture where there was a swamp. After a day or two the colt got mired. When the mother realized that he was beyond her help she galloped to the house and neighed and by her conduct showed that something was wrong. The farmer's wife followed her to the field, saw the situation and then got her husband and other help to extricate the colt.

In Michigan not long ago a calf got caught in the fence, and its mother galloped half a mile to where some men were at work to let them know it. There is no doubt that animals of a kind can talk to each other, but it has been proved a thousand times over that all domestic animals depend upon man when in trouble.

The Cow Saved Him.

The sons of a New Hampshire farmer routed a fox out of his den a few days ago, and their two dogs ran him a mile. Reynard made for a barnyard and upon reaching it ran directly up to a cow and stood between her front feet. When the dogs came rushing up the cow went for them and tossed one over the fence and badly gored the other. When the boys arrived she refused to let them enter the barnyard.

The fox hung about her until he got good and rested and then went his way. The cow couldn't have mistaken the fox for a little calf, and just why she took up his battle so promptly is a matter to puzzle over.

A Topsy Turvy Concert.

A group of singers stand in a row close together behind a curtain with just their heads showing. The curtain is stretched across the stage or in front of wherever the exhibition takes place.

After a verse, or, better still, right in the middle of a verse or line, the heads all disappear, the song continues, and in a moment all the heads are shown where the heads were dressed in all shapes and sizes of shoes and slippers with gay stockings. After a few bars of music the heads are again shown.

Just For Fun.

All men are not homeless, but some are home less than others.

A swallow may not make a summer, but a frog makes a spring.

The letter D is an old salt—been following the G for years.

The most wonderful flight on record was when the chimney flew.

Billiards must be an easy game, for it's mostly done on cushions.—Philadelphia Ledger.

They War on Each Other.

What a pugnacious community it is that inhabits the seal! All the creatures in it live on each other, and the whole extent of that vast body of water is a slaughter house, where the strong prey on the weak constantly. There is no other way for them to sustain life, but doesn't it seem queer that nature should have ordained such a state of things?

Only a Picture Book.

When Uncle Bob came home from town, this is the book he brought.

I s'pose I ought to like it—I really s'pose I ought.

It's full of lovely pictures of animals and birds.

They're bright and gayly colored, but—there aren't any words!

And so I said (I'm sure I hope it wasn't impolite).

"Uncle, they've left the stories out; this book is not made right."

And uncle only laughed and said, "Why, you can't read, my dear!"

But I know "cat" and "dog," and even those words aren't heret!

—St. Nicholas.



OH, YE CASH BUYERS!

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY

I Will Give 25 Per Cent. Off

TO ALL CASH BUYERS, ON MY ENTIRE STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHINGS. THIS IS NO FAKE SALE, BUT A STRAIGHT PROPOSITION.

Below I Give a Few Prices Showing the Reductions Made In Different Departments, as Follows:

Our Crockery department is stocked with a complete assortment of Haviland, Austrian and English China.

\$40 Haviland Sets at	\$30.00
35 Austrian Sets at	22.50
25 Sets at	18.75
22.50 Austrian Sets at	17.88
20 English Sets at	15.00
16 Sets at	12.00
12 Sets at	9.00
10 Sets at	7.50

Call and you will be convinced that the month of January is the time to spend your "cash" money and LASH'S is the place to spend it.

NOW IS THE TIME

—AND—

LASH'S

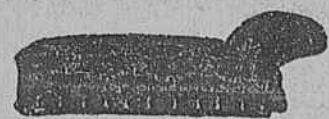
THE PLACE TO BUY

FURNITURE

Now is the mothers' opportunity as we have received a large assortment of Children's Go-Carts direct from Toledo, O., and are selling:

\$30 Go-Carts at	\$22.50
25 Go-Carts at	18.75
20 Go-Carts at	15.00
16 Go-Carts at	12.00
12 Go-Carts at	9.00
10 Go-Carts at	7.45

In fact, the 25 per cent. applies to my entire stock of goods. All goods are marked in plain figures. You can wait on yourself. Get the discount and go home happy.



Upholstered Couches.

\$10.00 Couches at	\$ 7.50
\$15 Couches at	11.25
\$20 Couches at	15.00
\$25 Couches at	18.75
\$30 Couches at	22.50

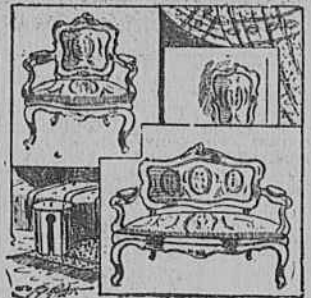
In the Carpet Department as Follows:

\$2.00 BIGELOW'S AXMINSTER CARPET
\$1.50 PER YARD.

Carpets, formerly sold for \$1.50, at	\$1.12½
Carpets, formerly sold for \$1.35, at	1.02
Carpets, formerly sold for \$1.25, at83¾
Carpets, formerly sold for \$1.00, at75
Carpets, formerly sold for 75c, at56¼

A Large and Varied Line of 3-Piece Parlor Suites

\$30 Suites at	\$22.50
\$40 Suites at	30.00
\$50 Suites at	37.50
\$60 Suites at	45.00
\$75 Suites at	56.75



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Newport News, Va.

Applications For Patents

The greatest patentee in this country—and that probably means the greatest in the world—is Thomas A. Edison. He has rolled up the enormous total of almost 1,000 patents and shows no inclination to quit.

Ask the Patent Office people who comes next to Edison and they will tell you that nobody is within hailing distance of the wizard. A good many men can count their patents by the score, and as some of them are much younger than Edison they may beat him out in time.

Up to the present, however, he deserves the title of the Great American Patentee. That means a good deal, for it is undoubtedly a fact that an American will take out a patent on less provocation than any other man or woman in the world.

As a consequence the Patent Office is piling up a swollen fortune which makes it a bloated bondholder among the government departments. It has achieved a surplus of \$6,000,000 and is growing richer every day. Yankee ingenuity is gorging the patent office with records and piling up models by the hundred thousand.

The first patent under this government was taken out by Samuel Hopkins, July 31, 1790. It was on a process for "making pot and pearl ashes." Two other patents were taken out the same year. One was for making candles, the other for a process of making flour and meal.

Apparently we as a people took kindly to the patent idea from the very start, for we jumped from three in 1790 to thirty-three in 1791. On March 11 Samuel Mulliken took out four all by himself. But on August 26 James Ramsey utterly eclipsed Mulliken by taking out six.

That was the greatest day the Patent Office had known for within its limits no less than fourteen patents were issued to aspiring genius. Three of these were on "improvements in Capt. Savary's steam engine," and one was taken out by the famous John Fitch for "propelling boats by steam." As eight out of the fourteen patents of that day were for the application of steam it almost deserves to be immortalized as a steam anniversary.

The next year there came a decided reaction, only eleven patents being issued in the entire twelve months, not even as many as on the one day in August of the year before. In 1766 a word which has become the commonest in the Patent Office vocabulary began to make itself conspicuous. It was "improvement."

"Out of forty-four patents issued that year twenty-seven were on improvements of one thing or another. The next year the improvements numbered forty out of fifty-one patents.

There is an astonishing frequency of French names in the early patent records. About 1802 they were especially numerous, and they were gener-

ally attached to something rather ambitious in the way of an invention.

For instance that year Jean Baptiste Aveline patented a "machine for raising water" which is described in the patent records, with profusion of exclamation points and parentheses, as: (!!! a perpetual motion!!!). A few months later another Frenchman, named Marelli, invented "an insubmersible boat."

Pills, pills, pills. Our patent medicine appetite is one of long standing, for almost the commonest object of the early patentee was some form of pills; antibilious pills, cream of tartar pills and so on. One of the peculiar descriptions is of a patent issued in 1799 for an "effeminate ropery for spinning rope yarn."

The present activity in producing military balloons had a forerunner in 1799 when a "federal balloon" was patented. In the same year a "check to detect counterfeiters" was patented. And in 1800 a description of a telegraph instrument, the first appearing in the patent records, was filed by Jonathan Grout, Jr., of Massachusetts.

In the fifteen years between 1798 and 1805 only 600 patents were issued. That was a big number considering the times. The word "only" is used because now, a century later, we are issuing patents at the rate of 1,000 a week!

It was not until May 5, 1809, that a woman took out a patent. It is to Mary Keyes that the honor must be given.

Who she was or where she lived the records fail to state. Her patent is described as "Straw weaving with silk or thread." For six years Mary was alone in her glory, the sole woman patentee in this country. Then another woman came forward with an idea. This time it was a corset.

In 1819 a woman patented "cream of tartar, carbonated liquid." In 1822 one of them planned her faith and money to her idea of a foot stove; in 1823 it was "weaving grass hats"; in 1828 a sheet iron shovel; in 1833 a "calash balloon for ladies"; in 1834, "extracting fur from skins and manufacturing it into yarn."

The first ice cream freezer was added to the records by a woman in 1843, and in 1845, if you please, a woman invented a "sub-marine telescope and lamp." The 1845 feminine patent—the above list includes all taken out by women during this period—suggests a picture of truly indolence. It was a "rocking chair with fan attachment."

The ladies proceeded to evolve corset stays, skirts, butter workers and similar appropriately feminine devices until one of them went far afield in 1858 and patented a method of "mounting a fluid lens."

Just what struck Lavinia Foy of Worcester, Mass., in 1863 is not quite clear; but she broke out with a whole bunch of patents. Whether the war

stirred the female mind to unusual activity or not, the women took out more and more patents.

There was Clarissa Brittain of St. Jo., Mich., who took out seven in eighteen months all by her own sweet Clarissan self. Rosanna Carpenter was also extremely active.

In 1888 there were seventy patents taken out by women. The number grew to 361 in 1894, and heaven knows what is now. At any rate, the Patent Office doesn't know. If you want to go over the record of 50,000 patents granted last year nobody will say you nay. That's the only way you can find out.

But after 1894 there was a record compiled of patents issued to women in the previous two and a half years, and that contained hints that women were continuing to branch out. During that time they patented 15 agricultural implements, 3 motors, 3 horse-shoes, 22 building apparatuses, including one for unloading box cars; 31 forms of heating apparatus, and dozens of other articles classed under such heads as furniture, culinary utensils, trunks and bags, toys, washing and cleaning, games, baby carriages, art appliances, sewing, &c.

Wearing apparel called forth the largest exercise of their ingenuity, 132 patents being credited to that item alone. Culinary utensils came next with 102 patents. In fact, the patent records seem to show that the eternal feminine is as substantial a verity as ever.

It is rather surprising to find that the patents credited to foreign women are as a rule of a more scientific and unimpeachable class. French women are especially noticeable in this direction, being credited in the United States office with such patents as aluminum solder and a process of making anhydrous tannic acid.

Southern Bank Clearings.

(By Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Total bank clearings for the week \$2,616,308,000, as against \$1,307,406,000 last week, and \$3,480,942,000 last year.

Richmond \$6,891,000, decrease 14.3.

Savannah \$4,848,000, decrease 21.

Atlanta \$5,564,000, decrease 14.6.

Norfolk \$2,303,000, increase 7.2.

Augusta \$2,455,000, increase 7.2.

Knoxville \$1,010,000.

Charleston \$1,643,000, decrease 9.

Jacksonville \$1,543,000, decrease 13.

Macon \$871,000, decrease 2.

Distinguished.

"What is the difference between preferred and common stock?"
"Well, if you buy the common you lost your money right off, but if you buy preferred there is a little longer delay about it."—Judge.

Miss Elderleigh—Doctor, do you believe that bleaching the head leads to softness of the brain?

Doctor—No; but I believe that softening of the brain sometimes leads to bleaching the hair.—Chicago News, York Mail.

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Cambric Finish Percales.

White ground, with neat pin stripe and pretty dot effects.
15c.

Black Taffeta Silk

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Black Cheviot.

56-inch All-Wool Cheviot, extra heavy, fast black, fine finish. \$1.00 value, now only
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Madras Waists.

Plain White, also White with neat Black figures; tailored effects, long sleeves,
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Children's Coats

Sizes 2 to 16 years; broken lots at a big saving. Only a limited quantity left.

Apron Gingham

Neat Checks in Blue, Brown and Black,
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Sheer and fine, 40-inches wide; special value,
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Thomson's Glove-fitting Corsets.

Popular models for the stout, medium and slender figure. All "Thomson's" Corsets are guaranteed to give satisfaction; famous for models of excellency and graceful full effects,
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Ladies Petticoats

of Fine White Muslin, handsomely trimmed in embroidery or pretty Valenciennes lace; variety of styles,
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For Boys' or Girls', a popular and serviceable waist, taped buttons that will not pull off,
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Comforts.

Satinee covered, full length and width; extra heavy, light or dark colors,
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"The army and navy forever"—even though they may be scrambled and fricassied by Higher Up.—New York Sun.

The man on horseback! If Secretary Taft weighs 300 pounds, what should the charger weigh?—New York Sun.